THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

The sentiment of this region is constantly improving in regard to the cause of freedom and free principles. This grand revolution in favor of the right can never go backwards. All such men as Webster, Clay, Fillmore, Cass, Buchanan, and others, united even for that puspose, cannot make our humanity "down at their bidding." These men have for a long time been of such doubtful character, respecting the cause of freedom, that their influence over the honest intelligence of the North had well nigh lost its force long ere the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. Their entreaties now in behalf of a corrupted slavish legislation, induced by their own treason to principle, will be heeded by none but the reckless and mercenary traders in property and poli-tics. When they demand that all sgitation on the subject of Slavery and against this Fugitive Act shall cease, they insist upon an impossibility. They prove to us, if they honestly think their demand is right and just, that they are senseless on the subject. If they have common sense, and know anything about the true feelings of the freemen of the South, then they must be misera-ble hypocrites when they pretend that agitation can be stopped. They ought to recollect that agi-tation commenced when slavery was less rampant and insatiable in its demands, and long before the annexation of Texas or the recent proslavery outrages were perpetrated. They ought to suspect that agitation has become more necessary than ever, since the belief has become wider and deeper that this nation is threatened to be engulphed in general despotism, and to become a prey to the spirit of slavery. The hope has long been entertained, and has hitherto been growing more ardent, that slavery should die out, and this nation should become in fact, as well as in theory, purely republican, democratic, and justowards all men, and be an asy um for the oppressed of all nations and climes.

But when the people of the North see a studied

and insidious and determined effort, not only to maintain slavery, but to extend its demoralizing and ruinous effects over the fair face of this country, when they know and feel that it reacts upon them morally, pecuniarily, and politically, that it brings disgrace upon them and their country, they cannot bury their feelings, their hopes, and their wishes, thus suidenly, at the command of mere political hucksters or hirelings, who would apparently see their country sink into utter dis-grace, if they could but get their political ambi-tion satisfied. The men of sense, of justice, of humanity, of spirit, in this vast free North, be-lieve that the minority who insist upon a gross wrong ought to yield to the wishes of a majority who insist upon a glorious right. Webster and others ought to know that it is more difficult now to quell agitation than it was in the days of bitter adices and mob law against the comparatively really understand the strength of the anti-slavery host, they must know that the numbers of freemen, and their depth of feeling, are too great and intense to be silenced by a tyrannical act of Con-These men, having used their brief authority in passing an act, villanous in spirit, diabolical in purpose, violative of all the known legal securities to personal liberty, reckless of all equality and fairness, shocking to our notions and sentiments, suppressive to our feelings of humanity, tending to debase us in our own eyes by making us the mere slaves and tools of tyrants, now demand that we shall not seek to throw off this intolerable enactment, that we shall not free ourselves from its stigna, from its infamy, and from its cruelty, by repeal, nay, that we shall not even aguate for this purpose. Good God! was ever demand more insolent, was ever any position more insane? Is it possible that Daniel Webster can suppose that this people, under the circumstances, will cease agitation? Or has he become desperate to carry his point and save himself after having foolishly embarked in the same sink-ing vessel with the slaveholders? Does he suppose that he has intellect sufficient to beat back the tide of human progress and still the voice of reform? Silly man? Let him no longer be called the "God-like." Call him insone, if he knows no better. Call him "Devil-like," if he is

really intelligent on the subject. Slaveholders may as well know and believe, what we are free to say to them, and to all those who seek to gain their favor, that if slavery canthen it must go down; for we cannot be made tyrants. If it be true, as asserted by some, that tion of all agitation on the subject of slavery and the Fugitiue Slave law, then it is true that this Union will not be preserved; for it becomes sim-ply impossible, in the nature of things; humane, speech, freedom of conscience, and freedom of agitation, merely to save slavery, when they heartily detest the institution sought to be saved at the expense of their freedom and manhood; and Mr. Webster and all others who are making the at-tempt to stop all agitation, on the pretence of saving this Union, may as well cease their attempt at once. They might as well offer, as a price to save this Union, the proposition to nullify and reverse all the laws of nature The Union is not worth we think we can make a better bargain; we and the general welfare of this country, are too great a price to pay for the preservation of any Union; we believe we can save the Union, save freedom, and save the general welfare, all together; freedom, and save the general welfare, all together, and we will persist in the attempt to do so a good while longer, before we give up in despair. If we cannot succeed, then we must bid good bye to the thority and prerogatives; which, in the end, resulted in the dissolution of the union that had liberties never.

Substitute of the throne to unite in efforts for semi-size of the royal authority and prerogatives; which, in the end, resulted in the dissolution of the union that had surface that it is much better to obey God than surface that it is much better to obey God than

attempt to repeal all the laws of God, and "reenact" the laws of Satan, and they cannot stop the agitation; the more they "pile up the agony," the more they will arouse the hitherto sluggish hu-manity of the giant North; when they desist from the practice of the gross private and public wrongs with which they wither and curse the land, or when they choke all the breath from our nu-merous bodies, or cut our millions of breathing throats, then, and not till then, will we cease to agitate and discuss the question of Slavery, and all its appendages and concomitants. The truth is, freedom and slavery cannot dwell

together in fraternal love and harmony. He is a miserable state-man, and a poor political philosopher, who supposes otherwise; one must yield or the other must. Now, which ought to yield?
We say, clearly, that Slavery ought, and that
Freedom ought not, to yield; many of us have determined that Slavery shall not crush the spirit of Freedom in this country. We believe that effort is necessary to beat back the dark and insidious tide of Slavery; while its slimy fold is steadily coiling its dark form around the fair pro-portions of the Goddess of Liberty, we cannot, as worshippers at her altar, knowingly and guiltlessly stand at ease, and feel secure in our birth-right. We have been told that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and we feel that it is so, when we reflect that this country is already far gone in works of despotism, as the result of too easy virtue on the part of those who have been placed as sentinels and gnards at the out-posts of Liberty. Were we to lessen our vigilance and cease our agitation, at the command of the supposed great men of the land, the faithless sentinels and agents of confiding constituencies, it might be political fun for them, but it would We cannot obey the command of these great men, because we distrust their intelligence, we suspect their integrity, and we doubt their goodness. Although some of them may be "godlike" in power of intellect, yet we fear they may be devil-like" in motives; and hence we desire to cially as we conceive we ourselves know some-thing about right and wrong, and know some plain things as well as those who know more than we do. Even the "godlike" cannot make us believe that black is white, that wrong is right; that two and two are five; and it will be about as hard for net is just, right, and proper.

I have read the President's message, and no-

ticed particularly the stand he takes in regard to the Fugitive act; I shall be somewhat curious to see how it will be received by those editors and people hereabouts, who condemned the law (?) everely, but who apologized for the fact that the President signed it, because of his opposition to the exercise of the veto power. They pretended, and even asserted that he disapproved of the bill in his own mind, and signed it reluctantly. They did not stop to think that, by such an excuse, they placed him in a most contemptible position. He was bound by the Constitution, his official duty, and his oath, to examine the bill; and if he approved of it, he was bound in like manner to sign it. If he did not approve it, he was bound under oath to say why, and return the bill, with his oboath to say why, and return the bill, with his objections; so that their excuse for him, if true, would have made him guilty of official perjury. These apologists wanted to have it believed, that when the President wrote "Approved," and signed it, he virtually signed a lie. But now his message shows that he actually approved the bill in his own mind. What must these apologists do now? Will they chime in, and say that the bill is right, just, and proper? We shall see.

It seems that the President was more wary than Webster in this respect, for Webster seemed

to regard his own opinion and his own oath as but small barriers to the course of action he proclaimed himself ready to take. He avowed him self, in the Senate, as ready and willing to sup-port the bill, with its amendments, to the fullest extent, notwithstanding he had in the same Senate publicly stated, in substance, that he had always been of opinion, and was still of opinion, that the fagitive clause in the Constitution was not di rectory to Congress, but was directory to the States, and enjoined upon them the duty of de-livering up fugitives from service and labor. Mr. Webster was a member of an independent branch of the Government; he was under oath to support the Constitution of the United States. These several departments of Government were kept separate, so as to operate on the "check and bal ance" system. Members were put on oath to support the Constitution, so as to have the guaranty of individual and personal judgment and conscience of each agent, and thereby in some measure prevent combinations and conspiracies to override the Constitution and usurp power. It was Mr. Webster's duty, as a law-maker, to respect his own conscience and his own judgment. He could not set aside his own judgment and be-lief, as to his own power under the Constitution, and innocently pin his faith on some decision of the Supreme Court, another separate branch of Government; for he was bound to support the Constitution, as he understood it. He was bound to judge whether he had power to legislate as to fugitive slaves, and then was bound to exercise that power carefully and judiciously. No matter what the Supreme Court had said; they may have been wrorg; they may reverse their former opinion; they may have adjudged corruptly; at all events, their opinion, right or wrong, did not make it obligatory upon Webster to pass a law, unless he believed he was doing his duty, in his own opinion. Webster was of opinon, substantially, that he had no power to pass the Fugitive Bill, and he was under oath to carry out that opinion; yet he stood ready to violate that opinion, and virtually his official oath, and sought to avoid his individual responsibility by taking the opinion of another set of men. Not so, General Jackson; he said he would support the Constitution, "as he understood it;" hence, he ve-toed a United States Bank Bill, because he thought Congress had no power to pass it. And that was his answer to those who referred him to the fact that the Supreme Court had held the old United States Bank Law to be constitutional. This position of Jackson was a correct one. I envy not the position of Daniel Webster in that respect. an is in great doubt in his own mind, he may defer somewhat to the opinions of others. But even such a doubt, well balanced, ought to up fugitives. If I understood Webster truly, he stood ready to usurp power, according to his own belief, by his own admission, and thereby violate his official oath; and he stood ready to do this, in the passage of a shameful and wicked enactment, for a villanous purpose. Oh, what times we have fallen upon! May this nation be preserved from such statesmanship as the great men exhibit. Yours for humanity, B. F. HOFFMAN.

Warren, December 6, 1850.

For the National Era

Relations Subsisting Between Governments,

AND THE Proper Mode of Establishing Justice among them. BY JOHN B BEACH.

No. 1 .- The Private Wars of the Middle Ages. Few persons are accustomed to consider that the States composing the Christian world rest to-gether upon a basis little surer, and no more rational, than that upon which the plundering hordes of Tartary or the warlike tribes of America exist. Yet who is prepared to maintain the contradictory of this proposition? For, however much civilization may have done for the citizen as an individual, or the State as a body, it evidently has not greatly altered or improved the po-litical relations of State to State. Undoubtedly its benign influence may be discovered in the social and mercantile intercourse of the members of different Governments with each other, and perhaps even in the somewhat softened rigors and who seek to gain their favor, that if slavery cannot be maintained without such enactments, and pray tell us, Jurisconsult, when it has given to mankind any other basis for the establishment and perpetuity of national rights and interests, than that which our barbarian Anglo-Saxon ancestry recognised? It did indeed, some seven centuries ago, give the citizen the right of trial by jury, thereby sacredly guarding his inalienable rights against the band of social violence; but the day is yet to dawn when it shall stand recorded that the political powers of the earth acknowledge

> from the citizen to the State. Perhaps, at this point, a glimpse of the political condition of Europe, from beneath the penumbra of the dark ages, may assist us in developing our

the supremacy of one common law, and that Christian civilization has extended trial by jury

the commencement of this gleary epoch, had been on the rapid decline, toward its close had reached their ultimate point of depression. The Feudal policy, whereby the disjointed and discordant communities which, at this period, constituted the society of Europe, were consolidated into a vast military establishment, was found to be better calculated for defence against foreign invasion than for securing deposition or order and tranquillity. than for securing domestic order and tranquillity. Ambition and jealousy often led the influential sulted in the dissolution of the union that had subsisted between the most powerful Barons and the Crown. Hence, in process of time, there sprung up a vast number of independent Baronies, each distinguished by its appropriate lord, vassals, lands, and fortresses. The prerogatives of the monarch having been appropriated by the nobles, no power remained to enact or execute salutary and general laws; no magistrate bore the sword to defend the innocent or to punish the guilty. From the perpetual clashing of these petty dynasties, which subsisted only by conquest, a state bordering on anarchy arose, in which nearly every

vestige of law and social order soon disappeared.

Thus, in the dissolution of that gigantic system of feudalism, was also dissolved the only efficient civil government which the European world then knew or enjoyed. "Accordingly," says Robert-son, "a greater number of those atrocious actions and horror, occur in the history of the centuries

the same extent in the annals of Europe."

Now, two usages universally prevailed about this time, which, more than all other occasions, imparted so strange and wild an aspect to European society: I refer to the customs of private war and of trial by judicial combat. Although the minute history of these practices, and the accurate detail of all the various regulations by which rate detail of all the various regulations by which they were directed, are quite essential to a full comprehension of the state of society during the middle ages, yet they are not necessary to our present purpose, as the sequel will declare. Both manifestly originated in those crude ideas respecting justice, which appertain to seciety in its most simple state. When the old civil code fell into desuctude, and the administration of justice passed from the magistrate into private hands, each most powerful lord, in maintaining questions of personal right or honor, felt the necessity and advantage of relying uniformly upon his own sword. By this means, also, family quarrels, and disputes respecting the validity of titles to real estate, were generally decided. Courts of law existed for slaves, vassals, and persons of inferior disputes respecting the validity of titles to real estate, were generally decided. Courts of law existed for slaves, vassals, and persons of inferior rank only. To refer their personal dissensions to umpires, or civil judges, for amicable adjustment, was considered by the pobles as a positive relinger. was considered by the nobles as a positive relin-quishment of the most sacred prerogative of their rank—a concession too great for the pride of aristocracy, and too hazardous for times of civil tumult.

torracy, and too hazardous for times of civil tumult.

The regulations in accordance with which this custom was conducted are numerous, and form a very considerable part of the system (if such it may be called) of mediaeval jurisprudence. Had we time to lay them side by side with the rules which now direct the exercise of the kindred right of international war, we should observe so many register of resemblance as to induce the conright of international war, we should observe so many points of resemblance as to induce the con-clusion that the latter were derived from the

during several centuries for its extinction, and how imperfect was the success with which they were attended. Neither the vigorous administrawere attended. Neither the vigorous administration of Charlemagne, nor the compromises of his
less efficient successors, nor the powerful cooperation of the church with the civil arm, nor
the decrees and anathemas of councils, nor the
influence of superstitious fear, nor the strength of
voluntary associations, could induce the warlike
nobles to lay down their arms, and permit the introduction of a regular administration of justice.
Century after century the enormous evil lingered
on. It had become thoroughly organized; and men
had come to regard it as a primitive ordinance of Nature, founded in an inalianable right of humanny,
Indeed, it was only after the revival of the knowledge of English law, and the introduction of more

For the National Era-THE IRISH PAUPER.

BY JANE A. POMEROY I'm here alone, I'm here alone-

I pine for want of bread : The brightness of my eye is gone, The sims and hopes of life are done-i'm numbered with the dead. They are not here, they are not here

Who cheered my lonely home; I saw them borne upon the bier And not a sigh or melting tear From heart or eye could come I loved too well, I loved too well, What penury hath riven:

They're sleeping in you narrow dell, Nor mound nor stone their resting tell-Those dear ones to me given. And by their side, and by their side, There sleepeth yet another; () Ood! but help me now to bide

This dark and overwhelming tide Of wee-'twas wife and mother. And on her breast, and on her breast, Methinks I hear its weeping : They laid an infant form to rest, its wasted limbs her dead hands pressed-

Together they are sleeping. There's nothing left, there's nothing left, That I had loved or cherished; My life in its beginnings cieft-Of every human hope bereft-

They all, they all have perished. I'm here alone, I'm here alone, I die for want of bread: The light within my eye is gone, The aims and hopes of life are done-I'm numbered with the dead.

Geneseo, Henry Co , Ill., Nov., 1850.

SUFFERINGS OF EMIGRANTS - NOBLE CON DUCT OF CAPTAIN WALDOE.

To the Editor of the National Era: I take this opportunity of writing a short con

SACRAMENTO, October 14, 1850.

I speak briefly of the sufferings of the emigrants who this year crossed the plains. Those who crossed in the latter part of the season were re-duced to the greatest extremity for provisions of deter a legislator from assuming or exercising the power in question. Webster had no such doubt. It "always had been," and "was still," of the opinion, if I understood his reputed speech, that Congress was not directed or enjoined to deliver. it many a meal. Others killed their dogs, and some were so unfortunate as not to have any of those animals to eat. Many were for three or four days at a time without a mouthful of snyperished, had it not been for the noble and generous conduct of Captain Waldoe, who was stationed at Truckies river, with means to help perishing emigrants. He generally kept a scout out on the road to give assistance to those who needed it, and frequently sent out teams to hasten starving companies along.

The Indians were hostile, and many emigrants were killed and robbed by them. One Joel Rogers, from Wisconsin, had been robbed by them, and was almost perishing with hunger when he was met by Captain Waldoe, who had a few crackers and a little tea, which he gave to the starving man, and went hungry himself until he reached his post. Hundreds every day arrived there, almost perishing for the want of food, where they found plenty to eat and to last them the rest of their journey. What they received here was free of cost to the emigrants, as the inhabitants of California nobly contributed to their relief yet the amount raised was not sufficient to meet the demand, and somewhere near forty thousand dollars of Captain Waldoe's private fortune were spent in the great cause of humanity. Now, will not Government reward, and that handsomely, the man who has thus spent his own hard-earned the man who has thus specifications of fortune in alleviating the distresses of citizens of the United States? Yours, respectfully, E. B. GRAY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

PROCEEDINGS AT GUILFORD, CONN. At a meeting of the members of the 3d Congr the pastoral charge of Rev. David Root,) held December 5th, 1850, to consider the subject of the "Fugitive Slave law," the following resolutions were offered by a committee previously appointed for the purpose, and were unanimously adonted 1. Resolved, That, as Christians, we owe allegiance to God.

2. Resolved, That the appropriate mission of the

church is to be the light of the world, and by its light, and Christian sympathy, and self-denying efforts, to make the world better and happier. 3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this church, those laws of the land which require us to do what

ubject.
God has forbidden, or prohibit us from doing Government, laws, and manners, which, from what God requires us to do, are null and void. 4. Resolved. That the late Fugitive Slave act, passed by the Congress of the United States, is not beas corpus, and condemning innocent men to per-petual bondage without due process of law or trial by jury, but requiring us to aid in remanding the fugitive slave back to the prison-house of bondage, contrary to the express statute of Heaven, which commands us not to deliver the servant that is escaped from his master unto us, and

> surance that it is much better to obey God than man; and that, if any of our number shall in carrying out this resolve, we will suffer with him.

> 6. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this church, the command of Christ, requiring us to do to others as we would be done by, imposes upon all Christians a solemn obligation to do what in them lies, in a Christian manner, to neutralize said

> law, and to labor for its early repeal.
>
> 7. Resolved, That we do deeply sympathize with those our colored brethren and friends who are suffering and are liable to suffer under the in-famous and God-defying despotism of this act, and will endeavor heartily to do all that our Christian principles require of us to aid them in

every emergency.

8. Resolved, That we believe it to be highly commendable, and indeed a duty devolving upon Christians and Christian churches, everywhere in this republican country where the Government is in the hands of the people, to express publicly their views in regard to this unchristian law, and the mighty question thence arising, which is now agitating the whole community.

9. Resolved, That, as philanthropists and Christians, we will not only protect the fugitive, but by our prayers, our votes, and all legitimate means,

we will labor for the deliverance of those who are yet pining in bonds, and writhing under the lash

of Southern oppression.

10. Revalued, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the National Era, New York Evangelist, the Independent, and the Republican, at Hartford, for publication.

J. Burgis, Clerk.

[ABRIDGED]

At a large meeting of the citizens of Martins-

Secretaries. James Drennen, Thomas Tomlinson, Rev Henry Heberling, Joel Wood, and Thomas Wiley, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

right of international war, we should observe so many points of resemblance as to induce the conclusion that the latter were derived from the former.

The magnitude and inveteracy of the evil under review may be estimated after considering how various and active were the measures employed the international desired and inveteration of the congress for the repeal of the Fugitive law, and one to the State Legislature asking for the instruction of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the passage of a law prohibiting our State officers and citizens from astatic congress. sisting in the arrest of fugitive slaves - which were adopted.

Joel Wood, from the Committee on Resolu-

tions, reported the following, which, after discussion by Rev. James Drummond, Rev. Henry Heberling, James Drennen, Joel Wood, John W.

both the spirit and letter of the Constitution—
the spirit, by denying the inalienable right of all
to liberty, by seeking to establish injustice, by destroying domestic tranquillity, by aiming to fix
the curse of slavery upon us and our posterity,
and by rendering the union of the States more
and more imperfect; its letter, by virtually suspending the habeas corpus, destroying the trial by
jury, and directing the law administered in a
"summery manner," without the benefit of compul-"summary manner," without the benefit of "compul-sory process for witnesses" on the part of the one about to be "deprived of liberty," instead of "a due process of law."

5. Resolved, That our thanks are due to Wm.

F. Hunter, our Representative in Congress, for his firm resistance to the passage of the Fugitive

After recommending the holding of a county meeting on this subject, the meeting adjourned.
The proceedings were directed to be published in
the "National Era" and county papers.

JACOB VANFELT, President.

JOHN W. NEWFORT, Secretaries.

ELK HEART, INDIANA.

By the congregation of disciples in Berrien township, Berrien county, Michigan, the 18th of November, 1850.

1. Resolved That Christians are required by their Lord and Marten to violate above the large of the confidence of the c their Lord and Master to yield a cheerful obedience to "the powers that be," provided their laws do

not contravene "the higher law." 2. Resolved. That the "Fugitive Slave law,"
passed by Congress at its last session, does obviously conflict with the Divine law in several par-

ticulars.
3. Resolved, That it is not only not the duty of Christians to obey the said law, but a great dereliction of duty to their Divine Master to re-

gard it as of any authority over them.

6. Resolved, That, as citizens of the United States we will petition our National Legislature for the immediate repeal of this oppressive law, so very repugnant to a radical principle of our national

nagna charta, liberty of conscience.
7. Resolved, That we will not countenance any wiolent measures of resistance to said law, or to any other, but that we will suffer and pray. Signed in behalf of the congregation

AMASA PRESTON. BRNJ. DAVIS.
BRITAIN R. FISHER. November 21, 1850.

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

PINEVILLE, PA , Dec. 9, 1850. MR. Entron: Enclosed is an abridged report Hall, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1850. This is but one of many that are being held in different parts of our county, and in adjunct county are in a second of the law is very strong and general. Only here and there can an execution be found that here and there can an exception be found that will advocate the law on its own merits. The People are expressing themselves in these primary meetings in a way that will yet effect a rebuke of the city politicians, which they will not relish. They will find they "reckon without their host," when they attempt to barter the people's honor when they attempt to barter the people's honor for the political and pecuniary advantage of Southern patronage. Let those men who are so active in getting up meetings to bolster up the Union (alias the Fugitive Slave Luw) but come before us for State or National office, and they will learn there is yet some lingering virtue and self-respect in our hearts. In conclusion, I would say that this was a meeting of the hard-working farmers and artisans of this vicinity, who met together to give expression to their feelings of deep disgust for an infamous and unjust law. Will you give them an insertion in your paper, and oblige yours, &c.

T. ELLWOOD SMITH. [ABRIDGED.]

A meeting of a number of the citizens of Bucks county was held at Pineville Hall, on Monday evening. December 2d, 1850, to discuss the "Fugirive Slave law." Dr. Watson P. Trego was

irresponsible tribunals amongst us the sole judges as to whether a man has any right to himself, or whether he be a slave—denying him the right of trial by jury, or the privilege of appeal—lets loose the kidnapper among us, and compels us to tolerate, at dar very arcestdes, the patpusting, hideous form of Slavery, with its manacles and handcuffs.

handouffs.

Resolved, That the said law was passed expressly and purposely for the support and protection of Slavery, while it extends itself in its applica-tion over the length and breadth of the free States, and cannot be promotive, but must be destructive, to our national peace, as hurtful to the cause of

human liberty everywhere.

Resolved. That a law which makes mercy a crime, justice punishable with fines and imprisonment, and imposes obligations the performance of which would be a clear violation of the Divine law and the rights of conscience, should be treated as null and void by every true and honest

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present Fugitive Slave law is unconstitution al, and subjects us to greater requisitions, as citizens, than we can conscientiously perform as Chris-

tians, subject to a highter law; and that therefore we will use all proper and legitimate means in our power to effect its speedy repeal.

WATSON P. TREGO, President. T. ELLWOOD SMITH Secretary.

ABRIDGED.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting for con sidering the duty of Christians in regard to the Fagitive Slave law, passed by the Congress of the United States, was held in the Miami Church. Logan county, Ohio, on December 10, 1850.

Rev. James R. Willson, D. D., was called to the Chair, and J. R. Thompson appointed Secre-tary. After prayer by Rev. J. Wallace, the Fu-gitive Slave law was read, and a committee, consisting of President W. F. George, Rev J. Wal-lace, L. M. Elder, and Professor Dunn, was ap-pointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the aforesaid bill. In the interim, Rev. J. B Johnston and J. L. Milligan were called upon and addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were report-

ed and adopted:

1. Resolved, That whenever civil government, either in its constitution or administration, deprives its unoffending subjects of civil liberty, wantonly squanders its property, or sports with their lives, it is then acting in direct hostility to natural light, and the moral law, and in open re-

bellion to the God of Heaven.

3 Resolved, That we can neither sustain, counenance, nor obey, this sinful law, (the Fugitive law,) in its spirit or letter, for the following

1. Because it is in toto unrighteous legislation

for an unworthy and unrighteous purpose;
2. It denies a trial by jury;
3. It cuts off the writ of habeas corpus;

5. Taxes the People for the expenses of the so

cursed slave hunt;
6. Commands all good citizens to assist in doing that which God most expressly forbids;
7. Forbids the exercise of hospitality;
8. Denies the well-known privilege of appeal. 6. Resolved, That we will use all Christian measures, moral, social, and political, for the repeal of this disgraceful enactment.
7. Resolved, That if the alternative be present.

ed, we gladly hail Disunion and Liberty, as pref erable to Union and Slavery. On motion, adjourned. JAMES R. WILLSON, D. D., President.

J. RENWICK THOMPSON, Secretary.

A CROCODILE STORY.

We had some talk, the other day, with one of the very few survivors of the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who has lived to obtain the Egyptain medal, 50 years after it was earned. What a mockery to wait until there were not, perhaps, 10 alive in the country, and then award them medals! However, to our story. When the brigade under Sir David Baird was marching up the eastern bank of the Nile, towards Cairo, a number of stragglers fell behind, unable, from fatigue, to keep up with the main body. A rear sion by Rev. James Drummond, Rev. Henry Heberling, James Drennen, Joel Wood, John W. Newport, and others, were unanimously adopted. Whereas slavery, while increasing its victims since the formation of the Government from six hundred thousand to three millions, has also increased its demands, until, by the late Fugitive law, it seeks to nationalize itself by making the free States a common hunting ground for fugitive slaves, and compelling, by fines and imprisonment, our citizens to join in the chase in violation of all the constitutional guarantees for liberty: There-

Indeed, it was only after the revival of the know-ledge of English law, and the introduction of more liberal and just ideas respecting government, that this barbarous custom gradually fell into disuse.

[10 BE CONTINUED]

our citizens to join in the chase in violation of all the constitutional guarantees for liberty: Therefore, I. Resolved, That the time has fully come when the cause of liberty and right, and a just regard for our own freedom, demand our resistance by all He at once drew his bayonet, (for he had parted ature?

justifiable means to the present and further encroachments of this wicked system.

2. Resolved, That the Fugitive law violates both the spirit and letter of the Constitution—

could make the steel penetrate. How long the could make the steel penetrate. How long the contest continued Donald could not well tell, but he thought it an age. When the rear-guard reached headquarters, the general, on being informed that Donald had been left behind, immediately dispatched a corporal's guard to bring him in. On coming up to Donald, there he was still astride of his Bucephalus, which was by this time nearly exhausted with the wounds inflicted by the bayonet. The musket soon ac-complished what the bayonet had begun, and Donald was brought into the camp little the worse for his extraordinary encounter, and was ever after known in the regiment as the Croco-dile Dragoon.—North British Mail.

CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE OF EUROPE.

Those who have read the ancients with attention, conclude that the degrees of cold are at this time much less severe than they were formerly. The rivers in Gaul, namely, the Loire and the Rhone, were regularly frozen over every year, so that frequently whole armies, with their carriages and baggage, could march over them. Even the Tiber froze at Rome; and Juvenal says, positively, that it was requi-site to break the ice in winter, in order to come at the water of the river. Many passages in Horace suppose the streets of Rome to be full of ice and snow. Ovid assures us that the Black Sea was frozen annually, and appeals for the truth of this statement to the governor of the province, whose name 1.6 mentions. He also lates several circumstances concerning that climate which at present agree only with Norway and Sweden. The forests of Thrace and Pannonia were full of bears and wild boars, in like maner as now the forests of the North. The northern part of Spain was little inhabited for the same cause. In short, all the ancients who mention the climate of Gaul, Germany, Pannonia, and Thrace, speak of it as insupportable and agree that the ground was covered with snow the greatest part of the year, being incapable of producing olives, grapes, and most

other fruits. It is easy to conceive that the est being cleared away, the face of the country cultivated, and the marshy places drained the moist exhalations which generate cold must be considerably lessened, and that the rays of the sun must have a freer access to warm the earth. Te same thing has happened in North America, since the Europeans have carried there their accustomed industry. The history of the North leaves us no room to doubt that there have been vast forests re town, and by this ingle means extensive marshes have been dried np, and converted into land fit for cultivation.—Selected.

THE VICTORIOUS LITTLE BOY.

I had the following anecdote from a gentle-man of veracity. A little boy in Connecticut, of remarkably serious mind and habits, was ordinarily employed about a mechanic's shop, where nearly all the hands were addicted to the common use of intoxicating liquors. The lad had imbibed temperance principles, and though often invited could never be induced to partake with any of the shop's crew. At length his teacher in the Sunday School, in conversation on certain non-resistant texts of Scripture, had awakened his mind to that subject, and he very conscientiously avowed his determination to try to live in accordance with this great Christian doctrine. Three or four of the harder drinkers of the shop, somewhat piqued at such precocious piety and scrupulousness of con-science, resolved to humble the lad, or at least put his new notions to the test. They resolved to force a dram of rum down his throat by some means. Seizing an opportunity when he was left alone in the shop with themselves, they in vited him to drink. He refused. They then called to the Chair; T. E. Smith, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted as the sentiments of the meeting, and ordered to be sent to the National Era, for publication:

Resolved. That the Fugitive Slave law rigidates Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave law violates wicked, and he could not do it. They then lmost every guarantee of personal liberty, in its third held the bottle ready to force it into his mouth. Still their victim remained meek and firm, declaring that he had never injured them, and never should, but that God would be his friend and protector, however they might abuse him. The man who hold the fatal bottle, up to that moment resolute in his evil purpose, was so struck by the non-resisting dignity and innocence of the lad, that, as he afterwards confessed almost with tears, he actually felt unable to raise his hand. Twice he essayed to lift the bottle, as he placed the nose of it in the child's mouth, but his arm refused to serve him. Not the least resistance was made in this stage of the proceedings otherwise than by a meek, protesting look; yet the ringleader himself was overcome in his feelings, and gave over the attempt, declaring that he could not, would not, injure such an innocent, consciencious, good hearted boy. Such is moral power. Such is the strength by which evil may, sometimes at least, be overcome with good .- Adin Ballou.

> ANECDOTE OF Kosciusgo.—The celebrated Polish General, Kosciusko, wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman at Solothurn; and, as he hesitated to send them by his servant, lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zelteur, and desired him to take the horse which he usually rode. Young Zelteur, on his return, said to Kosciusko that he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave his purse at the same time. Kosciusko asked what he meant? He replied, "As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and will not stir till something is given to the petitioner; and, as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make a motion as if I was giving something, in order to satisfy the horse." higher eulogium could hardly be pronounced on the Polish hero.

Maxims.-" Persevere against discourage ments. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry, Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride. Manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, and attentive and slow in speech. Never acquiesce in immoral or remicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions remember the final ac-count."—Selected.

A Portuguese vessel at Macao, in China which had all its officers and crew on board, together with some officers of the United States ship Marion, fired a salute in honor of the birth-day of her Majesty the Portuguese Queen, when the vessel exploded, and all on board perished, with the exception of one offi-cer and fifteen men, who were picked out of the water by men from the Marion.

SPANISH BEGGARS.—The queerest object in nature is Sapanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback, and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger, asking A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, re-plied, "Why, sir, you come to beg of me who have to go on foot, while you ride on horse-

"Very true, sir," said the beggar, " and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

CURIOUS LAW IN SWITZERLAND .- In the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, there is a law which compels every newly-married cou-ple to plant six trees immediately after the cer-emony, and two more on the birth of every child. They are planted on the commons, fre-quently near the high road; and a great part of them being fruit-trees, are at once both useful and ornamental. The number planted is said to amount to ten thousand annually.

Why are the forests of Maine like the hills of Switzerland?

Ans Because they are all pine, (Alpine.) Why is a traveller in a railroad car like riolent Democratic partisan?

Ans. He is hurried along by a loco-motice.

Why is table salt naturally cool in temper

Ans. It is always in the cellar.

LIGHTS LITERARY AGENCY.

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June 5.

G. W. LIGHT & CO.

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-

Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies preacribed at this institution, for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business purposite separally.

manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and reientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions. all descriptions.

It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend this institution good practical penmensine que non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.

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Terms for the full course - . . \$40 00 Of instruction is given individually; thus gentlement an enter at any time.

The institution being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and egal gentlemen.

The time requisite to complete the course averages from six to twelve weeks.

from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teach er, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which the soid, and the increases choickly for the warding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much neeful matter cannot well be circulated at less expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Har Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipeac, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical srticles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

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or a latti-savery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

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For a single copy - 05

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanac sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half centes.

cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
Aug. 8—6t

No. 61 John street, New York City.

N B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re spectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC. Xenia, Ohio,

National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leading, and rentug real estate.

DO Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room.

Sept. 19—1y I.I. take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits,

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

MER'S GUIDE. LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

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"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"

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The work is being published in semi monthly numbers, of 61 pages each, exclusive of the steel engravings, and is soid at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

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THE PREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THE PREE PRESPYTERIAN.

This paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor, will complete the first hair year of its existence on Wednesday, Junuary 1st, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moval questions which now agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadils aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in barmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its lodging place in Church or State.

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PROGRESS PAMPHLETS. There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midnight blackness changing
lint gray:
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen; Aid it, hopes of honest men; Aid it, paper; aid it type; And our earnest must not slacken Into play:
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Clear the way!

A. HINE will soon issue the first of a series of original Pamphlets, numbering from one to fifteen, more or less, containing thirty-two octavo pages, stereotyped printed in the best style, and bound in durable covers. These pamphlets will be entitled as follows:

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Mr. Hine has no pecuniary means to publish anything and he looks to his friends for aid in this enterprise. He asks no contribution, but hopes that those who believe he is able to produce such pamphlets as the age and the welfar of the race demand, will secure a sufficient number of subscribers to nay the systems. or the race demand, will secure a summer in number of sub-scribers to pay the expense.

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Horace Mann, Mass.
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Hon. Thomas Corwin Sccretary U. S. Treasury.

Oct. 10—11t.

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July 18.

E. S. RENWICK.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville

Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 15th,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician, in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this Institute is now
pr-pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well known skill and practicul experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincena Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past of
this constry, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

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General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing bark from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the utrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male parients as a bathing house, with every estimate for "packing." bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other outages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under ground.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under ground.

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large codar reservoir, containing the hundred barrelis, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydranie ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and eastered fine neiter from hair an inch to an inch and a hair is diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables. Ac.; the rising douche the hath, whic

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A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Cos necticut.

Sept. 12—17 JOSHPH R. HAWLEY.

COMMISSION STOR E.